

WASHINGTON

Startling Revelations Regarding the Plots of the Radicals.

Our Republican Form of Government to be Superseded by a Dictatorship.

Virtual Abolition of the Supreme Court.

Grant, the Senate and the National Banks to Rule the Nation.

Adjournment of the Impeachment Trial in Consequence of the Illness of Mr. Stanbery.

THE GREAT RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Plot of the Radicals for the Overthrow of a Republican Government—The Executive and the Supreme Court to be Abolished—The Terms of Office of Grant and the Senators to be Extended to Ten Years—A Combined Military and Senatorial Dictatorship Contemplated.

History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on in the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The radical conspiracy now under full way at Washington is probably the most reckless that has ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two or three days which render it certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the republican party in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorship more absolute and arbitrary than that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impeachers on Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, refused to the latter the privilege of examining General Sherman on points vital to the defense, imparted such confidence to the radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barrooms and over the dinner tables principles were avowed which, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republican government, as a failure, proved to be such by the work of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality." The means and process by which this end is to be accomplished are set forth as follows:

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The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be amused and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only, and the real power will be in the Senate, with Ben Wade at its head. The appointments made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary commune. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to change a single feature in the programme—a single creature in the action of the drama—for the Senate will hold him in a vice stronger than that they have prepared for Andrew Johnson.

With the latter of the Presidential office, no voice will be raised in vetoes to expose the true character of radical legislation, and acts will be passed which will strike down what little of protection yet remains to the people in the barriers of the constitution. With a paper currency flooding the country speculation will run wild, stocks of all kinds will rise, railroad schemes, land schemes and all the wildest projects that ingenuity can devise will find ready votaries, and in the general fire and smoke of the great revolution the radical dictatorship will be made perpetual. The united power of Grant, the Senate and the national banks is relied upon to crush out all opposition and to enforce a Reign of Terror to which the experience of 1862 and 1863 will be but a trifle. The conspirators cite the case of Louis Napoleon in support of their argument that boldness only is required to turn an absolutism a rule commenced under the guise of a republican liberty.

The immediate admission of the Southern States, with their negro constitutions and negro representatives, will follow the first successful steps of the conspiracy, and then the vote of New York in the House of Representatives will be nullified by that of South Carolina. The real object of the radical conspirators is no longer a secret. Men may shut their eyes to the truth, but the revolution will not go backwards, and its last acts, which are here foreshadowed, will come as surely as military rule, negro supremacy, the usurpation of the constitutional powers of the Executive, the destruction of the Supreme Court, and finally, the impeachment of the President of the United States, have one after another followed the close of the war of the rebellion.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

General Sherman Examined by the Impeachment Managers—Adjournment of the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.

The impeachment proceedings were brought to an abrupt close to-day, much to the disappointment of a large audience that had assembled in the galleries, by the motion to adjourn in consequence of Mr. Stanbery's illness. Mr. Evans made quite an appeal for an extension of time, which was granted, with but two dissenting voices, in which Mr. Sumner was very distinctly heard.

The Board of Managers had General Sherman before them to-day. The object in examining him privately was to ascertain, as he knew or could testify to concerning the President's removal of Mr. Stanton, or the plan proposed for accomplishing it. General Sherman was therefore put through a thorough course of questioning by both Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham. The Managers are now in possession of all that General Sherman knows on the subject, and it is probable that he will be placed on the stand again.

It is understood that from the character of the examination the Managers have come to the conclusion that General Sherman is about as good a witness for the prosecution as for the defence. He was before the Managers for two hours.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Second Great Struggle of the Erie Railroad Question.

THE ARCADE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Another Deadlock on the Excise Question.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, April 14, 1868.

The ninety-first session of the Legislature of the State of New York is drawing to a close. The one hundred days are up to-morrow, April 15. After that time the members will give their services gratuitously to the State.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

The contest between the great railway kings was renewed to-day in the Legislature, the battle this time being begun in the Senate chamber.

Now retreating swells the gale that blows in the vicinity of the State Capitol. After the retreat of the discomfited and routed forces that fought under the Drew banner, the leaders held a council of war, and the result was the deposition of the previous managers of the lobby and the substitution of no less a personage than Jay Gould himself as generalissimo. On receiving his appointment Mr. Gould immediately proceeded to Albany, despite the fact that he was in the keeping of a Deputy Sheriff of the municipality of New York, and entrenched himself at the Delavan House, where by a curious coincidence he fixed his headquarters in the famous parlor No. 57, whence Dean Richmond, in the palmiest days of the Albany regency and the New York Central Directory, was wont to issue edicts.

In this room, according to the story which is circulating in the lobby, is a trunk filled with thousands of dollars bills which are to be used for some mysterious purpose in connection with legislation on the subject of the bill now pending before the Legislature. Mr. Gould has already earned for himself the reputation of an excellent "manager." His executive abilities in the line for which they have been employed are said to be unsurpassed. The work of canvassing the Legislature has gone on steadily under his administration, and the friends of the new Erie bill claim a majority in its favor in both Houses. The point of perplexity is this—The day of adjournment is not far distant and the bill in its regular order would not reach final action if the Legislature sat for a month to come. A majority vote is not sufficient to get it out of its regular order and put it on the preferred calendar. Such a course requires a two-thirds vote.

To solve this difficulty is now the problem under consideration at the Erie headquarters, where experts in parliamentary practice have been consulted with a view to accomplishing this short-cut through legislative hindrances to the bill.

The hotels are swarming with brokers' agents, lobbyists and others interested in the bill. Even the Honorable Horace Bushnell has been seen shuttling through the crowd. He is here in the Vanderbilt interest to throw what influence he may have against the passage of the bill. Rumor has it that he has secured the passage of the bill by the signature of Vanderbilt to a \$15,000 check—the balance between Vanderbilt's and the philanthropic editor of the *Free Press*.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, with Senator Crozier in the chair. Senator Chapman offered an amendment to section 1, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use the money realized from the convertible bonds issued by it on the 1st of January, 1868, in all to the 31st of March, 1869, for the purpose of completing, furnishing and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose.

On motion the majority and minority reports of the investigating Committee were read.

Senator Banks opposed the passage of the bill. He spoke at considerable length, urging the point that the bill would give the Erie Railroad Company a monopoly of the Erie Railroad, and would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill. Senators Chapman and Nichols advocated and Senators Gould and Bradley opposed its passage. Its consideration will be resumed at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The friends of the bill are in ecstasies over the proceedings to-day. They say its passage is certain in the Senate, and will receive a ready assent in the Assembly. They claim to have at least eighty votes in the House, but as the Vanderbilts have not put forth any effort as yet, the result is not so certain.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 14, 1868.